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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 THERESA BROOKE, a married woman
11 dealing with her sole and separate claim,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 HOTEL CHC INC., a California
15 corporation,

16 Defendant.

Case No:

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

17 Plaintiff alleges:

18 **PARTIES**

19 1. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke is a married woman. Plaintiff is legally disabled,
20 and is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2),
21 the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 et seq., the
22 California Unruh Civil Rights Act. Plaintiff ambulates with the aid of a wheelchair due
23 to the loss of a leg.

24 2. Defendant, Hotel CHC Inc., owns and/or operates and does business as
25 the hotel Holiday Inn Express & Suites located at 11436 Hawthorne Boulevard,
26 Hawthorne, California 90250. Defendant's hotel is a public accommodation pursuant to
27 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(A), which offers public lodging services. On information and
28 belief, Defendant's hotel was built or renovated after March 15, 2012.

JURISDICTION

3. Jurisdiction in this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12188.

4. Plaintiff's claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district and Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district.

5. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.

6. Pursuant to *Arroyo v. Rosas*, supplemental jurisdiction is appropriate over Plaintiff's Unruh claim. On a case-specific analysis, there are no compelling reasons to decline jurisdiction.

ALLEGATIONS

7. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's hotel does not have a compliant access aisle at the passenger loading zone adjacent to the hotel lobby in violation of Sections 209 and 503 of the 2010 Standards. An access aisle has specific requirements to be compliant with the Standards: It must be (1) 60 inches wide and at least 20 feet long, (2) it must have an accessible route adjoining it, and (3) it cannot be within a vehicular way. Section 503.3.

8. The requirement for an access aisle at a passenger loading zone is immensely important for a person in a wheelchair such as Plaintiff, as it provides safe access to the entry of the hotel and deters others from placing encumbrances or obstacles there such as a vehicle parking. An access aisle is akin to a cross-walk for pedestrians. Absence of an access aisle where required creates dangerous conditions for a person in a wheelchair such as Plaintiff.

9. Plaintiff formerly worked in the hospitality industry. She and her husband are avid travelers to California for purposes of leisure travel and to "test" whether various hotels comply with disability access laws. Testing is encouraged and permitted by the Ninth Circuit.

1 10. Plaintiff traveled to Los Angeles in late early December for testing ADA
2 compliance and court appearances. She has certain plans to stay at Defendant's hotel in
3 June 2024, but when she arrives in June, and Defendant has not remediated, she will
4 remain deterred.

5 11. During this trip, Plaintiff personally visited Defendant's hotel.
6 Defendant's hotel has a passenger loading zone because pickup and dropoff occurs
7 there and it is located directly outside of the lobby entrance. There are also design
8 features showing an intent for utilization as a passenger loading zone. For example,
9 there is a *porte cochere*, which by definition is a design feature for passenger loading
10 zones. According to the U.S. Access Board Technical Guidelines on Passenger Loading
11 Zones, passenger loading zones are so common at hotels that even it recognizes "many
12 hotel entrances" have the design features indicating an intent to utilize as PLZs.

13 12. While at Defendant's hotel, she discovered that Defendant's hotel has a
14 barrier to entry to the lobby, which is that the passenger loading zone does not have an
15 access aisle compliant with Section 503.3. It is an absolute requirement to have an
16 access aisle at a passenger loading zone pursuant to Sections 209 and 503. The
17 requirement of an access aisle at a passenger loading zone relates to Plaintiff's
18 disability of not having one leg and being forced to use a wheelchair because access
19 aisles are required so persons in a wheelchair can maneuver without threat of danger
20 from other vehicles and without other encumbrances obstructing their pathway. The
21 lobby, therefore, is inaccessible to Plaintiff by way of the passenger loading zone
22 because there is no access aisle.

23 13. Plaintiff gained actual and personal knowledge of a barrier while visiting
24 Defendant's hotel (no access aisle at passenger loading zone), and as a result, she was
25 deterred from entering the hotel both from the barrier and due to the lack of equality.
26 She anticipates returning to this hotel and has concrete plans to do so in June 2024 (see
27 above), but she will only lodge at the hotel if Defendant puts the required access aisle
28

1 into place. Visiting otherwise would be futile because the lack of the access aisle
2 represents a barrier to entering the lobby.

3 14. It is readily achievable and inexpensive to modify the hotel to provide an
4 access aisle, which involves painting and measuring tools.

5 15. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and others will continue to be unable to
6 independently use Defendant's hotel in violation of her rights under the ADA.

7 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 16. Plaintiff incorporates all allegations heretofore set forth.

9 17. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others in that it has
10 failed to make its public lodging services fully accessible to, and independently usable
11 by, individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and §
12 12182(b)(2)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above.

13 18. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff in that it has failed to
14 remove architectural barriers to make its lodging services fully accessible to, and
15 independently usable by individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C.
16 §12182(b)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above. Compliance with the
17 2010 Standards would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's lodging
18 services nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

19 19. In violation of the 2010 Standards, Defendant's hotel passenger loading
20 zone does not have a disability access aisle compliant with Section 503.3 of the
21 Standards.

22 20. Compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and the 2010 Standards,
23 as described above, is readily achievable by the Defendant. *Id.* Readily achievable
24 means that providing access is easily accomplishable without significant difficulty or
25 expense.

26 21. Defendant's conduct is ongoing, and Plaintiff invokes her statutory right
27 to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees.
28

- a. Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Unruh; and
- b. Permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR § 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its passenger loading zone into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA;
- c. Payment of costs and attorney's fees;
- d. Damages in the amount of \$4,000.00; and
- e. Provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on issues triable by a jury.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 1st day of January, 2024.

/s/ P. Kristofer Strojnik
P. Kristofer Strojnik (242728)
Attorneys for Plaintiff

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 1st day of January, 2024.



Theresa Marie Brooke